Institute for Experimental Psychiatry in his beloved.
Munich. In 1927, Baron Edmond de Rothschild (mentioned so often in these pages) gave the princely sum of
30,000,000 francs for the establishment in Paris of a
Biological Institute to continue the research work of
Claud Bernard, the digestive specialist. Similarly, one
of the greatest benefactors of the Pasteur Institute, where .
so many Jews have done useful work, was the Jewish
philanthropist Osiris Iffler. In the East, David and
Albert Sassoon, father and son, did an enormous amount ,
to further education among all races and creeds in India,
China, Turkey, Persia and even Japan; while the Kadoorie
bequests are applied for the benefit not only of the Jews,
but also the Arabs, in Palestine*.

The wide-spread connexions of the Jew prevent his
purview from being confined to a single country. The
"international" outlook, however, has consistently been
exercised on behalf of a peaceful understanding between
peoples. It is only characteristic that Sir Ernest
Cassel could think of no more fitting manner of commemorating his beloved friend, King Edward VII, than by
his gift of £200,000 to found the Anglo-German Institute,
for the promotion of English studies in Germany and
German studies in England. It was in this tradition that
the first public speech delivered by a German in England
after the war of 1914-18, which did so much to clear
away international misunderstanding, was that of Albert
Einstein: and that Rufus Isaacs, Marquess of

Reading,
became first President of the Anglo-German Fellowship,
when it was organised at the same period.

The same spirit is shewn with regard to other countries.
Many seats of learning, both in England and in Italy,
have reason to be grateful to the memory of Arthur
Serena, who devoted the whole of his fortune to fostering
improved cultural relations between the two countries,